

ILLYES, Zsigmond, dr.,; LAMPE, Laszlo, dr.,; ZSUGYELIK, Bela, dr.

Analgesic effect of pituitary implants in incurable cancer.
Orv. hetil. 96 no.8:214-216 20 Feb 55.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
klinikájának (igazgató: Arvay Sándor dr. egyetemi tanár) és a
Szabolcs-Szatmár Megyei Tanács Kórháza (igazgató: Zemplény Béla dr.)
Sebészeti Osztályának (főorvos: Eisert Árpád dr.) közleménye.

(PITUITARY GLAND, transplantation,
in cancer, analgesic eff. in incurable cases)

(TRANSPLANTATION,
pituitary, in incurable cancer, analgesic eff.)

(NEOPLASMS, therapy,
pituitary implants, analgesic eff. in incurable
cases)

NYIRI, Istvan, dr.; LAMPE, Laszlo, dr.; ZSUGYMLIK, Bela, dr.

Gonadotropin activity of the pituitary glands after gynecological surgery. Magy. noorv. lap. 19 no.1:41-47 Jan 56

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Arvay Sándor dr. egyetemi tanár)

(GONADOTROPINS, PITUITARY, in urine
after gynecol. surg., determ. (Hun))

(GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES, surg.
postop. pituitary gonadotropin secretion, determ. in
urine (Hun))

(URINE

gonadotropins, pituitary, determ. after gynecol. surg.
(Hun))

LAMPE, LASZLO

GYONGYOSSY, Andor; LAMPE, Laszlo

Blood group immunization studies in domestic rabbits. Kiserletes orvostud
9 no.5-6:564-569 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikája.
(RH FACTORS
immunol. characterization of human Rh-like rabbit blood
group (Hun))

GYONGYOSSY, Andor; LAMPE, Laszlo

Experimental fetal erythroblastosis in domestic rabbits, data on the prophylactic value of plasma transfusions. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.2-3: 163-173 Apr-June 58.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülő- és Nőbeteg Klinikája.
(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS, FETAL, exper.
induction in hogs & rabbits, comparison with human dis.
& prev. value of plasma transfusions (Hun))
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, in various dis.
exper. fetal erythroblastosis in hogs & rabbits, prev.
value (Hun))

LAMPE, Laszlo; GYONGYOSSY, Andor

Blood group allergy in the genesis of habitual abortion, Magy. noorv.
lap. 21 no.1:36-41 Feb 58.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
klinika-jának közleménye. (Igazgató: Arvay Sándor dr., egyetemi tanár)

(BLOOD GROUPS

ABO incompatibility causing habitual abortion (Hun))

(RH FACTORS

incompatibility causing habitual abortion (Hun))

(ABORTION, etiol. & pathogen.

ABO & Rh factor incompatibility causing habitual abortion
(Hun))

LAMPÉ L.

EXCHANGA MEDICA Dec 10 Vol 11/11 Obst. & Gyn. Nov 58

1835. VARIATIONS OF THE CHORIONIC GONADOTROPHIN LEVEL IN THREATENING ABORTION AND ITS TREATMENT WITH CHORIONIC GONADOTROPHINS - Variationen des Choriongonadotropinlevels bei drohenden Abortus und ihre Behandlung mit Praedyn (Choriogonadotropin) - Nyiri I. and Lampé L. Univ. Frauenklin., Debrecen - ZBL. GYNEK. 1958, 80/3 (112-122) Graphs & Tables 1

Oestrogen and pregnanediol assays are not a reliable guide in the prognosis of imminent abortion. In this respect examination of the quantitative relationship of CGH, the actual protective hormone of pregnancy, seems much more useful. Three stages were distinguished in 63 cases of threatening abortion: an 'abortion' stage (in the first trimester CGH below 10,000 I.U. in the second trimester below 13,000 I.U.); a 'transitional' stage (in the first trimester CGH between 20,000 and 30,000 I.U. in the second trimester between 13,000 and 23,000 I.U.); and an 'maintenance' stage (in the first trimester CGH more than 30,000 I.U. in the second trimester more than 23,000 I.U.). In the first stage abortion is almost inevitable; in the second stage the chances for maintaining pregnancy and for abortion are approximately equal, while in the last stage the prognosis is most favourable. With a decreasing tendency of the CGH values abortion is inevitable. Increasing titres can be regarded as a good prognostic sign. The authors attempted CGH treatment in 38 cases of imminent abortions. This therapy proved a very valuable aid in patients treated early.

(X,3)

IANPE, Iaszlo

Data on the problem of the ontogenesis of blood groups. Kiserletes Orvostudomány 11 no.1:35-39 Feb 59.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati klinikája.

(BLOOD GROUPS

ABO & D antigen determ. in fetus at various stages of develop., ontogenic aspects (Hun))

(RH FACTOR

distribution in fetuses at various stages of develop. (Hun))

(FETUS, blood in

ABO & D antigen & Rh factor determ. at various stages of develop., ontogenic aspects (Hun))

LAMPE, Laszlo, dr.; KAPU, Laszlo, dr.; PETER, Ferenc, dr.

Studies on placental permeability by means of contrast media.
Magy.noorv.lap. 20 no.6:359-363 II '59.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
klinikájának (Igazgató: Arvay Sándor dr. egyetemi tanár) és
Közegészségtani Intézetének (Igazgató: Jeney Endre dr. egyetemi
tanár) közleménye.
(PLACENTA radiogr)

LAMPE, Laszlo, dr.; NAGY, Tamas, dr.; BAZSO, Janos, dr.

Clinical significance of hydramnion. Magy. noorv. lap. no.5:289-300
S '61.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikájának (igazgató: Arvay Sándor dr. egy. tanár) közleménye.

(HYDRAMNIOS)

SZABO, A. Kiss; PAPP, G.; LAMPE, L.

On the treatment of hyperbilirubinemia in newborn infants with
periston-N. Acta Paediat Acad Sci Hung 1 no.4:315-325 '60.

1. Kinderklinik und Geburtshilfliche Klinik der Medizinischen Universitat,
Debrecen.

(BILIRUBIN blood) (INFANT NEWBORN blood)
(POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE ther)

LAMPÉ, L.; MEDVEČKY, L.; KERTESZ, L.

Storage of iodine in the foetal thyroid. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung.
20 no.4:385-391 '61.

1. Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Medical University,
Debrecen, Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, Debrecen.

(IODINE metab) (THYROID GLAND embryol)

MEDVECZKY, Laszlo; PETER, Ferenc; LAMPE, Laszlo

Some results obtained with radioautographic technics. Kiserl.
orvostud. 14 no.1:49-55 Mr '62.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Atommag Kutato Intezete Debrecen es
Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermek-es Szuleszeti-Nogyogyaszati
Klinikai.

(RADIOAUTOGRAPHY)

LAMPE, Laszlo; KAPU, Laszlo; PETER, Ferenc

Investigations on the barrier function of the human placenta with
biligraffin. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.6:636-640 D '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészet-nőgyógyászati és
Gyermekegészségügyi Klinikája.

(PLACENTA physiol)

(IODIZED OILS pharmacol)

LAMPE, L.; KERTESZ, L.; PETER, F.; MEDVECZKY, L.

Intrauterine iodine metabolism. Acta physiol. hung. 20 no.1:
11-22 '61.

1. Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, and Department of
Paediatrics, Medical University, Debrecen; Nuclear Research Institute,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Debrecen.

(IODINE metabolism)	(PREGNANCY metabolism)
(THYROID GLAND in pregnancy)	(FETUS metabolism)

LAMPE, Laszlo, dr. KERTESZ, Laszlo, dr.; DZVONYAR, Janos, dr.

Iodine storage in the thyroid gland of the human fetus.
Orv. hetil. 105 no.21:981-983 24 My'64

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szülészeti-Nőgyógyászati Klinika, MTA, Atommagkutató Intézet.

*

PETER, Ferenc, dr.; LAMPE, Laszlo, dr. ASZTALOS, Miklos, dr.

Data to the study of thyroid function on newborn infants.
Orv. hetil. 105 no.24:1128-1130 14 Je'64

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika és
Szülészeti-Nőgyógyászati Klinika.

LAMPE, Laszlo, dr.; MIHALY, Gyorgy, dr.

A rare case of maternal-fetal exchange. Orv. hetil. 105 no.41:
1951-1953 11 0 '64.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szülészeti-nőgyógyászati
Klinika.

PETER, F.; LAMPE, L.; KAPU, L.

Permeability of the human placenta to contrast media containing iodine.
Acta med. Hung. 18 no.3;267-272 '62.

1. Department of Paediatrics (Director: Prof. L. Kulin) and Obstetrics-
Gynaecology (Director: Prof. S. Arvay) of the University Medical School,
Debrecen.

(IODIPAMIDE)

(ACETRIZOIC ACID)

(MATERNAL-FETAL EXCHANGE)

LAMPE, Wiktor

DECEASED 1962

1963

3

Chemistry

LAMPEKO, S.N., inzhener (Moskva); AVRAMETS, V.V., inzhener (Moskva).

Calculating foundations for tower installations. Stroi.pred.
neft.prom. 1 no.4:12-15 Jo '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Foundations)

Deceased

IDASHKIN, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAMPEKO, S.N., retsenzent [deceased];
KARAMYSHEV, I.A., nauchnyy red.; KOMAROV, L.S., red.; DEMIDOV,
Ya.F., tekhn. red.

[Precast reinforced-concrete tanks] Sbornye zhelezobetonnye rezervuary. Moskva, VNIIST Glavgaza SSSR, redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel, 1960. 149 p.
(Precast concrete construction) (Tanks) (MIRA 14:5)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their H-29
Application. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17567

Author : Lamper, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : New Finishing Material - "Umakart NK"

Orig Pub : Stavba, 1957, 4, No 12, 376-377

Abstract : The manufacture of now thermoreactive laminated plastic
"Umakart NK" (I) has been started in Czechoslovakia.
Sheets of I produced measure 120 x 85, 120 x 125 and
95 x 195 cm and come in either 0.7 or 1.6 mm thickness.
I retains its decorative appearance even when heated to
130° and stable to a number of chemicals. I is employed
in the construction of houses, in the furniture industry,
in the automobile, aviation and shipbuilding industries. --
L. Pesin

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E022/E435

10.1000

AUTHOR: Lamper, R.Ye. (Novosibirsk)
TITLE: Stability of the Motion of Two Different Media in
Contact

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya
tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 32-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The motion of two media of differing density (ρ) is
considered (see Fig 1), the relative velocity at the
common surface being V , and friction being neglected.
The object is to find the value of V at which the
boundary between the two media becomes unstable. The
media may be considered as either elastic bodies
(Lamé coefficients λ and μ) or compressible fluids
(velocity of sound c).
1) At first the problem of the periodically varying
pressure propagation along the boundary of one medium
is considered (Fig 2):

$$p = p_0 e^{ik(x-wt)} \quad (1)$$

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When w is positive, the real and imaginary parts of ✓

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this equation represent a wave moving with velocity w . When w is complex, the wave diminishes if $\text{Im}(kw) < 0$ and grows stronger if $\text{Im}(kw) > 0$. The value of k is assumed to be real ($|k| = 2\pi/\ell$, ℓ being the wave length). The coordinate system is bound to the medium.

A) If the medium is an elastic body Eq (2) are applicable, where μ and v are x - and y -components of displacement. On the boundary $y = 0$, Eq (3) must be satisfied and, since only the undamped motion is of interest, hence only the case when $\text{Im}(kw) \gg 0$ is considered. Assuming that μ and v will be of a similar form as p , the solution of Eq (2) yields eventually the expression for u and v (Eq 6), which contain only those terms that satisfy conditions of Eq (5). The constants of integration U_1 and U_3 can be evaluated from the boundary conditions (Eq (3)). The boundary $y = 0$ is thus being displaced transversely as given by Eq (7).

B) If the medium is a compressible fluid, then Eq (8) gives the velocity potential and Eq (9) gives the

boundary condition at $y = 0$. As in the previous case ✓

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retaining in the solution for φ only the terms for which $\operatorname{Re}(kr) < 0$, and employing the relation

$p = -\rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$, the dependence of displacement of the

boundary $y = 0$ on the pressure is obtained in Eq (10).

C) It is noted that Eq (10) may be obtained from Eq (7) by substitutions

$$\mu = \rho c^2; \quad \lambda + \mu = 0; \quad r_1 = r_3 = r,$$

so that Eq (7) may be considered as the general solution for both cases. Then transforming Eq (7) into Eq (11), where σ is the Poisson coefficient, we have

for elastic bodies: $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}$

for fluids: $\alpha = 1$

In agreement with conditions of Eq (5), the radicals of the function f have a slit along the real axis from

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$$-\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\mu}{\rho}} \text{ to } +\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\mu}{\rho}} \text{ and from } -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho}} \text{ to } +\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho}}$$

respectively, and have a pole of the first order at infinity. The function f is an analytic function in the whole plane of w and has a slit from

$$-\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\mu}{\rho}} \text{ to } +\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\mu}{\rho}} \text{ along the real axis; at the ends}$$

of this slit there are poles at the points where w equals the velocity of propagation of Rayleigh waves.

2) Next the motion of two media with a common boundary is considered on the assumption that the pressure at the common boundary is that of Eq (1). Suffix (1) denotes the upper medium and suffix (2) denotes the lower medium (Fig 1). Eq (14) and (15) give the relationship between the two coordinate systems and Eq (16) and (17) the basic relations for finding the velocities (w_1 and w_2) of propagation of the waves in the two media. By Eq (1), (14) and (16), we obtain ✓

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Eq (18) and (19) and, using relations (11), (15) to (18), Eq (20) follows. If for some value of V the solution of Eq (19) and (20) gives w_1 and w_2 in the complex form, then the motion is unstable. In that case the values of w_1 and w_2 must be the conjugate complex numbers (by Eq (19)) and the real parts must have the same sign which is the sign of V . If $V = 0$ the motion is stable everywhere. If w_1 and w_2 are real numbers, then Eq (20) can be satisfied only when either both are less than $\sqrt{\mu/\rho}$ or both are larger than $\sqrt{\mu/\rho}$. In the first case, the motion is "subsonic" since w_1 and w_2 are less than the velocity of deformation. In the second case, the motion is "supersonic". The real solutions of w_1 and w_2 for various values of V may be found graphically when either the tables of the function f (like that on page 38) or its graphs are known. Assuming w_1 , the value of w_2 is found from Eq (20) then, varying w_1 , the relation $w_2 = \Psi(w_1)$ is obtained. The intersection of this curve with the lines $w_1 + w_2 = V$ give the solutions of Eq (19) and (20).

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This is shown in Fig 4 for the case when both media are the same. The limiting value of the real solution is V_{cr} above which instability occurs. Assuming the unstable solution as given by Eq (21) and assuming ε to be small while a_1 and a_2 have the values of the "subsonic" solution, then all possible solutions in the w-plane will be along the dotted line of Fig 3a, with the corresponding dotted curves in Fig 3b and 3B. There are 4 figures, 1 table.

SUBMITTED: September 19, 1959

Card 6/6

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LAMFER, R.Ye. (Novosibirsk)

Application of certain aerodynamic theories for calculating the
flutter of a panel. PMTF no.2:147-149 JI-Ag 60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Flutter (Aerodynamics))

10.3000 also 1512, 1103

84044

S/147/60/000/003/002/018
E022/E420

AUTHOR: Lamper, R.Ye. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Stability of Elastic Panels in a Stream of Gas

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 1960, No.3, pp.12-15

TEXT: This is an extension of the investigations of Miles (Ref.1) and of Lamper (Ref.2). An infinite panel of thickness h is considered, on both sides of which is a gas flow of velocity V , as shown in Fig.1. Induced displacements are assumed to be anti-symmetric, with the pressure on the upper surface of the panel (due to its deformation) of the form

$$p = p_0 e^{ik(x-wt)}$$

where $|k| = 2\pi/\ell$, ℓ is the wavelength and w is the complex wave velocity. Undamped displacements are considered, i.e. $\text{Im}(kw) \geq 0$. The method of approach is that of Ref.2, from which the relation between the displacement of the surface

$v(x, -\frac{h}{2}, t)$ and the pressure of the gas there p_0 is quoted
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Stability of Elastic Panels in a Stream of Gas

without proof. Relating the system of coordinates $x_0O_0y_0$, which moves with the gas, to xOy , fixed relative to the plate, Eq.(1) to (3) are obtained. Hence for the undamped displacement w_0 and r must satisfy the following relations: $\text{Im}(kw_0) \leq 0$ and $\text{Re}(kr) \geq 0$. For the case of real and positive w and w_0 , there must be $w \leq \sqrt{\mu/\rho}$ and $w_0 \leq c$. Since $(\rho_0 c^2)/\mu$ is a very small quantity (e.g. for an aluminium panel in air at sea-level it equals 0.5×10^{-5}), it follows from Eq.(3) that $w_0 \approx c$. On the other hand, if $w_0 \neq c$, from Eq.(3) this is possible if $w_k \leq \sqrt{\mu/\rho}$. Fig.2 shows the dependence of w_k on $(k(h/2))$ for various Poisson ratios. For small $k(h/2)$, $w_k = k \sqrt{D/\rho h}$ where D is the cylindrical rigidity; when $k(h/2) \rightarrow \infty$, w_k tends to the velocity of Rayleigh waves. Hence $V_{cr} \approx c + w$, as shown in Fig.3. There are 3 figures and 2 references: 1 English and 1 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1960

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L 10103-63

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003454

EWP(r)/EPA(b)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AEDC/AFTTC/ASD/AFMDC

S/0179/63/000/003/0058/0064

AUTHOR: Lamper, R. Ye. (Novosibirsk); Shandarov, L. G. (Novosibirsk) 61

TITLE: Theoretical and experimental investigation of self-induced vibrations of cylindrical shells in a gas flow

SOURCE: AN SSSR. ²⁴ Izv. Otdel. tekhn. nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1963, 58-64

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic stability of shells, flutter of shells, analytical investigation of flutter, experimental investigation of flutter, vibration of shells

ABSTRACT: The dynamic stability of finite-length cylindrical shells and curved panels in a supersonic gas flow parallel to their generatrices is discussed with consideration of the aerodynamic excess pressure generated by flow disturbances caused by the normal displacements of the shell surface. Special attention is paid to the peculiarities of short cylindrical shells and panels with a length less than 3.14 times the radius. By using equations for the potential and kinetic energies of disturbed motion of a circular cylindrical shell supported on its faces and substituting the expressions for displacements in the form of

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003454

trigonometric series, Lagrange equations of the second kind are set up for the motion. The solution of the problem of flutter is reduced to determining the rigidity parameter Alpha for certain nondimensional frequency values OMEGA. An expressions for the minimum Alpha for certain gas and shell materials is deduced, and the role of the shell length in wave forming is discussed. The necessity of taking a large number of the series terms in computing is pointed out as a characteristic feature of the short-shell design. The procedure for calculating the critical value of Alpha (at which the instability takes place) is outlined, and the results of a calculation are given in the form of Alpha-versus-OMEGA sup 2 diagrams. A more exact version of this method involving the use of successive approximations is outlined, and the effect of its application is shown in diagrams. The dependence of Alpha on the ratio of length to radius is also shown in a diagram. The methods and equipment used in the experiment 1 investigation of the vibrational behavior of a cylindrical panel in a supersonic wind tunnel and on a vibratory stand are described, and experimental data are presented in pressure-versus-stress charts by utilizing nondimensional parameters. The experimental results are compared with the results of a theoretical calculation by the proposed method. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Nov62

DATE ACQ: 24Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4039431

S/2879/64/000/000/0407/0411

AUTHOR: Grigolyuk, E. I. (Novosibirsk); Lamper, R. Ye. (Novosibirsk); Shandarov, L. G. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Some theoretical and experimental investigations of the auto-oscillations of curvilinear panels in a gas flow

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po teorii obolochek i plastin. 4th, Yerevan, 1962. Teoriya obolochek i plastin (Theory of plates and films); trudy* konferentsii, 1964, 407-411

TOPIC TAGS: panel, curvilinear panel, cylindrical panel, autooscillation, elastic rib, piston theory, panel vibration, gas flow, supersonic gas flow, aerodynamic fatigue, shell, rib, reinforced shell

ABSTRACT: This article deals with peculiarities in the calculation of short (with a length-to-radius ratio of less than two) shells and of shells reinforced by means of elastic ribs. The authors also consider the first experimental results, obtained by L. G. Shandarov, of the investigation of auto-oscillations of cylindrical panels in a supersonic tube. Noting that it is difficult to solve the equations for a reinforced shell, the authors have applied variation methods to the present problem. The expression for the potential and kinetic energy of the shell and ribs is written through the displacements of the middle surface of the shell.

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$$\begin{aligned}\Pi &= \Pi(u, v, w), \\ T &= T(w).\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

The shell is considered sloping, while the inertia in the directions lying on the shell surface are disregarded. The ribs represent frames resistant to stretching, bending and twisting in its plane. The displacements of the center surface are sought in the form of series, the terms of which satisfy the support conditions.

$$\begin{aligned}u &= \sum_{j=1}^N U_j(t) \cos \frac{j\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{ky}{R}; \quad v = \sum_{j=1}^N V_j(t) \sin \frac{j\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{ky}{R}; \\ w &= \sum_{j=1}^N W_j(t) \sin \frac{j\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{ky}{R} \quad (l, R - \text{length and radius of shell})\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

An expression is derived which corresponds to the two-dimensional stationary theory or a linear variant of the piston theory. The solution of the movement equations is sought in the form of harmonic vibrations, assuming the frequency of the vibrations to be complex. The

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authors then determined the critical parameter α , above which there exist Ω values corresponding to unstable movements ($\text{Im } \Omega < 0$). They consider both an unreinforced shell and a shell reinforced by a single rib. It is pointed out that, while two terms are sufficient for an approximate solution and four terms of the series yield a practically exact result for long shells, for short shells, where a two-term approximation involves consideration of two forms with frequencies located in a very dense spectral region, the effect of non-retained forms may be quite substantial. Thus, the principal special feature in the computation of short shells is the need to consider a large number of terms which leads to the calculation of a high-order determinant

$$a_{jn} = \begin{cases} \Omega_j^2 - \Omega^2 & \text{when } n = j, \\ [1 - (-1)^{j+n}] \frac{jn}{j^2 - n^2} \alpha & \text{when } n \neq j. \end{cases} \quad |a_{jn}| = 0 \quad (3)$$

The calculation of this determinant was programmed and carried out on a high-speed discrete-operation electronic computer at the Vy*chislitel'ny*y tsentr Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Computer Center of the Siberian Branch of the AN SSSR). Two methods were employed. The first consisted of the direct determination of the frequencies Ω for given α .

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ACCESSION NR: AT4039431

By disregarding \mathcal{X} , it is possible to assess the variation of frequencies in the stream and to find \mathcal{C}_{cr} . In view of the fact that it involves a great deal of effort, this method was used for the computation of only a few examples. The other method consists of the determination of \mathcal{C}_{cr} and the corresponding value Ω_{cr} by sequential approximations. Those terms which correspond to a two-term approximation are discriminated in the determinant. In all other terms, certain $\lambda^{(0)}$ and $\Omega^{(0)}$ are assigned and $\mathcal{A}^{(1)}$ and $\Omega^{(1)}$ are found. The process is continued until the assigned and derived values coincide with the required degree of accuracy. Out of several hundred machine runs, it was impossible to carry the process to its end in only approximately ten cases. The effectiveness of the method depends, obviously, on the proper selection of $\mathcal{C}^{(0)}$ and $\Omega^{(0)}$. A combination of both methods permits the total solution of the problem. Calculation results, presented in the form of curves and surfaces drawn through computed \mathcal{C}_{cr} , indicate that for a short shell the second minimum \mathcal{C}_{cr} will be the smallest. For a shell with a radius-to-thickness ratio of 500 the first minimum will be the smallest for lengths greater than 1.3 radii. In order to obtain a satisfactory description of the form of the vibrations of a shell reinforced by a rib, the consideration of a large number of terms in the displacement expansion series is absolutely necessary. The authors note that, unfortunately, the use of an effective method of sequential approximations in this connection is difficult since it is not clear which forms and frequencies are to be considered

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ACCESSION NR: AT4039431

basic. Calculations by the direct method of frequency determination in the stream of a shell with a weightless rib having high rigidity against stretching and zero torsional rigidity indicate the following. 1. Some forms of instability have an upper and lower value C_{cr} at which instability is replaced by stability. 2. An increase in the flexional rigidity of the rib is not always accompanied by increased critical velocity. 3. Damping must be considered in the case of rib rigidity values corresponding to low frequencies. For experimental purposes a model was used in the form of a quarter-cylinder with internally tapered edges and a machined cavity, over which was fastened a panel with a radius-to-thickness ratio of 2250. The stretching and compression of the panel were controlled from a separate position. As the longitudinal forces were varied in the panel the following characteristic stages were observed: (1) negligible local vibrations; (2) vibrations of the traveling-wave type, encompassing a large portion of the panel (the generation of these vibrations is taken to be the commencement of auto-oscillations); (3) intensive oscillation of the entire panel accompanied by deep nonlinear strains; (4) static loss of stability. The occurrence of each individual stage is said to be probabilistic in character. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 14May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS
Card 5/5

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

L 37126-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(k) LJP(c) EM/JT/GD/EM

ACC NR: AT6011755

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0170/0188

AUTHOR: Kurshin, L. M. (Doctor of technical sciences); Lamper, R. Ye.; Lipovtsev, Yu. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Calculating the stability of sandwich panels beyond the limit of proportionality

SOURCE: Raschet elementov aviatsionnykh konstruktsiy, vyp. 3: Trekhsloynnyye paneli i obolochki (Calculation of aircraft construction elements, no. 3: Sandwich panels and shells). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1965, 170-188

TOPIC TAGS: shell structure stability, shell structure, sandwich structure, shell deformation

ABSTRACT: The authors study the possibility of an approximate calculation of sandwich layers for stability beyond the limit of proportionality by means of simple formulas in such a manner as to reduce the problem of the calculation to the determination of a critical stress assuming elastic working of the material and to a certain recalculation of this value into a rated stress. With this kind of approach it becomes possible to make stability calculations for sandwich structures beyond the limit of proportionality even in those cases for which solutions are available only within the limits of proportionality. In order to solve

UDC 629.13.011.1:62-41:539.4

L 37126-66

ACC NR: AT6011755

the problem of the selection of an approximate formula, a solution is given to two problems of sandwich panels beyond the limit of proportionality: for a hinge-fastened panel under compression and for a long panel with deflection. The equations employed were obtained elsewhere by the authors, on the assumption that plastic deformation takes place only in the support layers, whereas the filler works within the limits of elasticity. At the same time, on the basis of the conception of a continuing load it is postulated that the stability loss is not accompanied by unloading and that the plastic deformation is everywhere active. The external layers of the panel are considered to be non-moment, with the filler working only on the deflection and not taking on normal stresses. Certain variations of the approximate formulas for the determination of the critical stresses are also considered. A comparison is made between experimental data and the results of a calculation of critical stresses according to an approximate method outlined in the paper. Equations are presented for calculating the stability of sandwich panels in the event that the stresses in the filler are outside the limit of proportionality. Orig. art. has: 20 figures and 26 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 25Oct65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 af

RAMER, S.F.

Treatment of varicose veins of the lower extremities by the electrocoagulation method. Khirurgiya 40 no.11:111-116 N '65. (MIRA 12.7)

1. Moskovskaya gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa No.29 imeni Bauman (glavnyy vrach - kand. med. nauk N.G.Orlov, glavnyy khirurg - kand. med. nauk L.M.Shnaper).

LAMPERT, F.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SLADKOV, S.P., inzhener.

Controlling air pollution in apartments using gas. Gor.khoz.
Mosk. 29 no.10:37-38 0 '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Gas--Heating and cooking)

LAMPERT, F.F.

Endogenous formation of carbon monoxide; foreign literature data.
Gig. i san. 21 no.6:94 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(CARBON MONOXIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LAMPERT, F.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Hygienic rating of living conditions in apartments over boiler
rooms. Gig. i san., 21 no.7:14-18 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii
(HOUSING
living conditions in apartments over built-in
boiler room)
(HEALTH
eff. of living cond. in apartmen ts over built-in
boiler room)

LAMPERT, F.F.

MARKUS, TS.A., sanitarnyy vrach; LAMPERT, F.F., kand.med.nauk

Hygienic principles involved in setting up standards for the
microclimate in industrial laundries. Gig. i san. 22 no.5:82-85
My '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Moskvyy.
(LAUNDRIES,
microclimate, hyg.aspects (Rus))

LAMPERT, F.F., kand.med.nauk:

How to control dampness. Zdorov'ye 5 no.10:28 0 '59.
(DAMPNESS IN BUILDINGS)

(MIRA 13:2)

LAMPERT, F.F., kand.med.nauk

Hygienic evaluation of the effect of garages and gasoline pumps located within residential blocks on living conditions. Gig. i san. 24 no.3:74-76 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(AIR POLLUTION,

eff. of pollutants from garages & gasoline stations on surrounding residential areas (Rus))

~~LAMPERT, E.P.~~; kand. med. nauk; KONSTANTINOVA, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk

Hygienic evaluation of air in living quarters following the use
of a new type of gas burner. Gig. i san. 24 no.4:15-18 Ap '59 (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N. Syasina
AMN SSSR i Instituta sanitarnoy tekhniki Akademii stroitel'stva i
arkhitektury SSSR.

(AIR POLLUTION,

in houses using new type of gas burner (Rus))

(HOUSING,

air pollution in houses using new type of gas burner (Rus))

LAMPERT, F.F.; MAKEYEVA, M.G.

Hygienic problems of housing in the Far North. Probl. Sev.
no.6:77-82 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N.Sysina
AMN SSSR.

(Russia, Northern--Housing--Hygienic aspects)

GUBERNSKIY, Yu.D.; LAMPERT, F.F.; CHERNAYENKO, T.D.

Conference and seminar on problems of hygienic study of model housing
and hospital construction. Gig.i san. 28 no.1:115-116 Ja'63.

(MIRA 16:7)

(ARCHITECTURE, DOMESTIC—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

(HOSPITALS—HYGIENE)

LAMPERT, F. M.

PA76T65

USSR/Medicine : Blood Pressure, High
Medicine - Surgery

May 1948

"Problems of Surgical Treatment of Hypertonic Disease,"
Prof F. M. Lampert, Moscow, 2 pp

"Sov Meditsina" No 5

Describes hypertonic disease, mechanism of action,
indications and contraindications. Reviews existing
surgical treatments. Describes own method, which
must not be used where arteriosclerosis and athero-
sclerosis phenomena have developed.

76T65

FD 18/49T44

LAMPERT, F. M. PROF.

Nov 48

USSR/Medicine - Cancer, Therapy
Medicine - Prostate

"Review of A. B. Topshan and A. A. Pomerantsev's
Book, 'Treatment of Cancer of the Prostate Gland
With Synestrol,'" Prof F. M. Lampert, 1½ pp

"Khirurgiya" No 11

Favorable review. Published by Medgiz, Moscow,
1948, 32 pp.

18/49T44
RMT:WMT

LAMPERT, F. M.

33576. Gormonoterapiya Raka Molochnoy Zhelezy. Klinich. Meditsina 1949, No. 10, c. 46-54

SO: Letopis'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

LAMPERT, F.

"Oestrogens and neoplasia." [in English]. H.Burrows, E.S.Horning.
Reviewed by F.Lampert.Sovr.probl.onk.6 no.5:3-8 '54.(MIRA 7:7)
(Tumors) (Hormones--Therapeutic use) (Burrows, H.)

LAMPERT, F.M., professor

Hormone therapy in breast cancer. Vop. onk. 2 no.1:39-46 '56
(MLRA 9:4)

(BREAST, neoplasms
ther., hormones)
(HORMONES, ther. use
cancer of breast)

LAMPERT, F.M.; OTSEP, N.M.

Primary cancer of the peritoneum [with summary in English].
Khirurgiya 33 no.5:116-120 My '57. (MLEA 10:8)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy onkologicheskoy bol'nitsy
(PERITONEUM, neoplasms
mesothelioma (Rus))
(MESOTHELIOMA, case reports
peritoneum (Rus))

LAMPERT, F.M., professor

"Practical work in general surgery" by V.I.Rozhanskii. Reviewed by
F.M.Lampert. Vest.khir. 78 no.5:148-149 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(SURGERY) (ROZHANSKII, V.I.)

LAMPERT, K.
HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60926.

Author : Karoly Lempert, Denes Beke, Ferenc Herr.
Inst :
Title : Study in the Region of Local Anesthetics. V.
4-Akoxyderivatives of Hydrochlorides of (N,N-diethyl)- and (N-N-butylglycyl)-2,6-Dichloranilides.

Orig Pub: Magyar. kem. folyoirat, 1956, 62, No 10, 352-355.

Abstract: 4-RO-2,6-Cl₂C₆H₂NHCOCH₂NRR'-s (I) were synthesized with a view to study the effect of RO groups on the pharmacological activity. 10g of n-nitrosc-phenol (II) is added to 100 ml of C₃H₇OH saturated with HCl at 0 to 5°, some 12 hours after having distilled off the solvent and acidified the mixture, it is distilled with steam and 4-RO-2,6-Cl₂C₆H₂NH₂ (III) is separated, R = C₃H₇, yield

Card 1/4

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HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60926

Abstract: 79%. III, R = C₄H₉, was prepared similarly (HCl is passed through during the addition of II), yield 70%. 4.3 ml of ClCH₂COCl₂ is added to 7.8 g of III, R = C₂H₅, in 15 g of melted ClCH₂COOH at 60 to 70°, the mixture is heated 10 min. at 100°, diluted with water, the precipitate is filtered off and dried at 70°, about 100% of 4-RO-2,6-Cl₂C₆H₂NHCOCH₂Cl (IV) (R = C₂H₅) is obtained, melting point 160 to 161° (from C₆H₅Cl or CH₃OH). VI-s were prepared in a similar way (the R-s, and the melting points in °C follow): CH₃ - 180 to

Card 2/4

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60926.

Abstract: (absolute alcohol-ether); for Ia-s (HC-s every where); CH_3 , 68, 200 to 201 (absolute alcohol); C_2H_5 , 85, 199 to 299 (absolute alcohol-ether); C_3H_7 , 57, 201 to 203 (absolute alcohol); C_4H_9 , 73, 194 to 195 (absolute alcohol-ether). The activity in the infiltration anesthesia, the toxicity and the tissue irritating effect of I-s change characteristically with the growth of R.

Card 4/4

LAMPERT, K.

Synthetic agents for reducing blood pressure. I.. p. 84.

(Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat. Vol. 63, no. 2/3, Feb./Mar. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

Z/045/63/000/001/003/003
E024/E309

AUTHORS: Lampert, Miloš, Šranko, Silvester, Šurka, Štefan
and Tirpák, Andrej

TITLE: Measurement of relaxation times by the spin-echo
method

PERIODICAL: Matematicko-fyzikálny časopis, no. 1, 1963, 80 - 95

TEXT: A short theoretical analysis of the spin-echo effect
is given and a nuclear spin-echo spectrometer developed by the
authors is described. This spectrometer, adapted for the Hahn (A)
and Carr-Purcell (B) methods in the frequency range of 13 to
17 Mc/s, enables the measurement of longitudinal (T_1) and trans-
verse (T_2) relaxation times in the range 5×10^{-4} to 10^{-1} sec
with an accuracy of less than 10%. A detailed description of the
apparatus is given (Fig. 4.). The square pulse generator supplies
pairs of pulses for method A (E.L. Hahn - Phys. Rev. 80, 1950,
580) or a series of pulses for method B (Carr, Purcell, Phys.
Rev. 94, 1954, 630). The width of the pulses varies between
10 μ s and 0.01 sec. The time between pulses can be adjusted
between 7 μ s and 0.4 sec, and the time between series of pulses is
Card 1/3

Measurement of

Z/045/63/000/001/003/003
E024/E309

adjustable from 0.1 μ s to approximately 20 sec. The amplitude of the pulses is 10 V. The triggered HF generator can be tuned between 13 and 17 Mc/s. The maximum volume of samples which can be inserted into the instrument is 0.6 c.c. The HF receiver has a bandwidth of 0.3 Mc/s and a sensitivity of about 1 μ V for a signal-to-noise ratio of unity. The magnetic field is obtained from an electromagnet with pole pieces 10 cm in diameter and about 3 cm apart. The required fields vary between 3050 and 3990 gauss. The current is obtained from NiFe batteries. To verify the performance of the instrument, the longitudinal (T_1) and transverse (T_2) relaxation times of aqueous solutions of CuSO_4 and of $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}(\text{SCN})_6$ were measured as functions of the concentration. The measurements on CuSO_4 are in good agreement with those obtained by Pfeifer (Ann. Phys., 20, 1957, 322). The variation in the relaxation time in the $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}(\text{SCN})_6$ aqueous solution is due to hydration. The measurements were carried out at 16 $^\circ\text{C}$. Relaxation times between 5×10^{-4} and 10^{-1} sec could be measured with an error less than 10%. There are 10 figures.

Card 2/3

Measurement of

Z/045/63/000/001/003/003
E024/E309

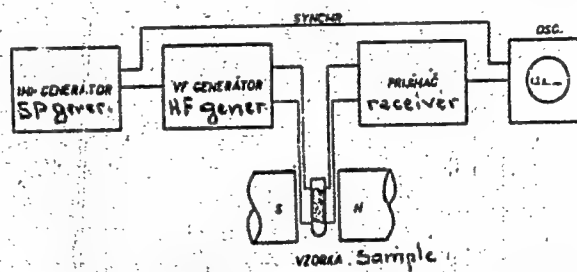
ASSOCIATION:

Katedra experimentálnej fyziky Prirodovedeckej
fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave
(Department of Experimental Physics, Komensky
University, Bratislava)

SUBMITTED:

August 10, 1962

Fig. 4:



Card 3/3

BUCHTIK, Cyril, inz.; LAMPL, Frantisek

Panel production during the winter season. Poz stavby 11
no.5:253-254 '63.

1. Pozemni stavby Ostrava.

BUCHTIK, Cyril, inz.; LAMPL, Frantisek

Shortcomings of panel construction in the Ostrava area, and
their reconstruction. Poz stavby 11 no.5:259-261 '63.

1. Pozemni stavby Ostrava.

BUCHTIK, Cyril, inz.; LAMPL, Frantisek

Experience with the assembling of panel houses during the winter season. Poz stavby ll no.5:263 '63.

1. Pozemni stavby Ostrava.

NOVOTNY, Oldrich; LAMPL, Frantisek

Organization of units for panel house prefabrication and assembling in the Brno and Ostrava areas. Poz stavby 11 no.5:276-278 '63.

1. Pozemni stavby Brno (for Novotny). 2. Pozemni stavby Ostrava (for Lampl).

Kamp, H.

92. The building of clay cofferdams. *Arxivshchik*
Stalinsk 11, 1944. (Scientific Review of Civil Engi-
 neering - *Stroytshisheniya* Seriya Vol. 4, 1954,
 No. 2, pp. 71-76, 10 figs., 1 tab.)

Two methods of building clay cofferdams and typical
 instances of application are described. Clay cofferdams
 may be used at the bottom of levees for the prevention of
 seepage, for the drainage of trenches if an impermeable
 layer is not at too great a depth, as well as for restraining the
 flow of ground water, i.e., raising its level. Building is
 carried out by drilling holes spaced at 1.3 diam (centre to
 centre) and filling them with clay paste. After the partial
 drying of the thus formed clay piles, holes intersecting
 the first row of piles are drilled and filled in the same
 manner. The required equipment is described and drill
 hole diameters are given for various depths of drilling.
 Tractor-hauled ditch dredges may be used for building
 clay cofferdams of moderate depth.

LAMP, H.

84. Building clay cofferdams with the aid of hydraulically sunk steel sleeves -- H. Lamp. (*Mel'yeptistudomirni Sbornik* -- Vol. 6, 1954, No. 11, pp. 570--578, 17 figs.)

MT

It is important that the material used in the building of impermeable cofferdams be much cheaper than wood, iron or concrete. According to the described improved method, clay cofferdams can be built by the hydraulic sinking of specially designed 440 x 200 mm cross section steel sleeves closely fitted together. After consecutively filling the sleeves with thick clay mud, the sleeves are withdrawn, and the adjoining columns of clay form the cofferdam. The advantages as compared to the former drilling process are easy and rapid construction as well as the lack of losses in (clay) material owing to the closely fitted sleeves.

LAMP, H.

Kosonyi, E. Development of our hydraulic construction. p. 373.
VIZUETI KOZLEPTEK. HYDRAULIC PROCEEDINGS, Budapest, Vol. (36) no. 4, 1954
(published 1955).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

LAMEL, H.

LAMEL, H.

Stuffing dilation gaps with metallic fabrics embedded in bitumen. p. 34.
(Melyepitestudományi Szemle, Budapest, Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

LAMPL, H.

LAMPL, H - Relationship between the granular composition and physical properties of soils. p. 360, Vol. (37) No. 3/4, 1955
VIZUGYI KOZLEMLYEK. HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING. (Kozlekedesugyi
Miniszterium. Vizgazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet)
Budapest.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April

LÁMPL, Hugo, a muszaki tudományok doktora

Boil formation and soil failure. Vizugyi kozl no.1:25-49
'59.

LAMPL, Hugo

Exploratory drillings performed with modern equipment and their reliability from the point of view of hydraulic engineering. Hidrologiai kozlony 38 no.2:92-93 Ap'58.

LAMPL, Otto, MUDr

Problems of the so called seizures of autonomic origin. Prakt.lek.,
Praha 35 no.7:153-156 5 Apr 55.

1. Z neurologického oddeleni UNZ - ONV Praha 16.
(NERVES, VAGUS, diseases,
paroxysmal vasovagal attacks)

VOTAVA, Z.; LAMPIAVA, I.

Effect of chlorpromazine on the activity of utero-tonic drugs
in rabbits. Cesk. fysiол. 8 no.3:463-464 S '59

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacie a biochemii, Praha.
(CHLORPROMAZINE, pharmacol.)
(EKGOT ALKALOIDS, pharmacol.)

VOTAVA, Z.; LAMPLOVA, I.

Anti-serotonin effect of D-lysergic acid derivatives. Acta physiol.
polon. 10 no.2:26-278 Mar-Apr 59.

1. Z Instytutu Farmacji i Biochemii w Pradze.
(LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMINE, antagonists,
serotonin (Pol))
(SEROTONIN, antagonists,
lysergic acid diethylamine (Pol))

VOTAVA, Z.; LAMPLOVA, I.

Some pharmacological effects of lysenyl and its stereoisomers.
Physiol. bohemoslov. 12 no.1:37-42 '63.

1. Research Institute of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague.
(RABBITS) (LYSERGIC AND DETHYLAMIDE) (UREA)
(HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS)

FRANTSOVA, V.; FRANTS, Z.; LAMPLOVA, I.

Developmental and species differences in the distribution of
phenothiazine derivatives in the tissues of pregnant rabbits and
rats and their fetuses. Physiol. bohemoslov. 12 no.2:150-155 '63.

(CHLORPROMAZINE) (MATERNAL-FETAL EXCHANGE)
(PREGNANCY, ANIMAL) (METABOLISM) (PHENOTHIAZINES)

FRANCOVA, V.; FRANC, Z.; VOTAVA, Z.; LAMPLOVA, I.

Penetration of S35-labelled chlorpromazine and S35-labelled dichlorpromazine across the placental barrier. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.5:301-303 Je '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacie a biochemii v Praze, reditel dr. O. Nemecek, CSc.

(SULFUR ISOTOPES) (CHLORPROMAZINE)
(METABOLISM) (MATERNAL-FETAL EXCHANGE)
(PHENOTHIAZINES)

LANTOVSHCHIKOV, T. K.

Line

Inoculation of clover in connection with lining. Dokl. Ak. sel'khoz., 17, no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 195², Uncl.

DOROSINSKIY, L.M., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; LAMPOVSHCHIKOV, P.;
SURMAN, K.I.

Growing Azotobacter by the depth method. Trudy Vses. inst. sel'khoz.
mikrobiol. 13:124-130 '53. (MLRA 8:1)
(Azotobacter) (Bacteriology--Cultures and culture media)

The influence of poisonous agents on nodule bacteria of lucerne is treated with nitragin, Udoformin (Urozol), No. 8, hexachlorane, and graminax in lupine seed treated with nitragin. The tests have been made on seed treatments.

LAMPOVSHCHIKOV, P.K.

Nodule formation in pulse crops sown for green manuring in the trans-Volga region. Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz.21 no.6:27-31 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii. Predstavlena akademikem I.I.Sanelevym.
(Volga Valley--Legumes) (Soil inoculation) (Green manuring)

LAMPOVSHCHIKOV, P.K.

Application of bacterial fertilizers as surface dressing. Trudy
Vses. inst. sel'khoz. mikrobiol. no.14:257-262 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Soil inoculation) (Azotobacter)

BEREZOVA, Ye.; BORODULINA, Yu.; BUSHUYEVA, P.; GEL'TSER, F.; GOLIKOV, V.;
DOROSINSKIY, L.; KOZLOVA, N.; KRAKHIN, P.; KRUGLOV, N.; LAZAREV, N.;
LAMPOVSHCHIKOV, P.; MAKAROVA, M.; MARKOVA, Z.; NESTEROVA, Ye.;
PROKHOROV, M.; SCROKINA, T.; STARYGINA, L.; KHUDYAKOV, Ya.

Ivan Il'ich Samoilov; obituary. Mikrobiologiya 28 no.2:318-
319 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(SAMOILOV, IL'IA IL'ICH, 1900-1958)

LAMPRECHT, R.

PARRAKOVA, E.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

no academic degree indicated

District Institute of Hygiene (Oblastny ustav hygieny), Bratislava
Prague, Ceskoslovenska Hygiene, No 9, Oct 62, pp 568-572.

"The Location of Refuse Bins from a Hygienic Standpoint in Block Buildings"

Co-authors:

ENTNEROVA, K. same as above

→ LAMPRECHT, R. " " "

PARRAKOVA, E.; ENTNEROVA, K.; LAMPRECHT, R.

The location of refuse bins in block buildings from the hygienic aspect.
Cesk. hyg. 7 no.9:568-572 0 '62.

1. Oblastny ustav hygieny, Bratislava.
(REFUSE DISPOSAL)

LAMPRET, Janez

Mail delivery to the addressees living beyond delivery limits.
PTT zbor 14 no.7/8:185-187 Ag '62.

LAMPSAKOVA, O.P.

Multiple myeloma. Trudy LPMI 31 no.2:389-397 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya Ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy imeni Kuybysheva, Leningrad.

LAMPS1, B.B.

Stressed state of a long strip with concentrated loads. Trudy
GLSI no.44:105-118 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

LAMSER, Vaclav, dr.

Solved tasks concerning the sugar beet cultivation. Vestník
výzk zemědel 9 no.10:469-470 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav reparsky, Semcice.

LAMTSI, A.I.

25499 Lamtsi, A.I. Organizatsiya Prakticheskikh Zanyatiy Po Soprotivleniyu Materialov. Vestnik Vyssh. Shkoly, 1948, No. 6 S 27-28.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

LAMPSI, A. I.

36693. Lampsi, A. I. Issledovaniye form udarnoustalostnykh izlomov.
Trudy, tul. Mekhan. In-ta v p 3, 1949 s. 20-22

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AUTHOR: Lampuro, V.I.

TITLE: Parallel feedback

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika,
v.5, no.2, 1962, 257-264

TEXT: A general circuit with parallel feedback can be represented by two quadripoles K and β . In the case of a parallel-parallel feedback system the circuit is in the form shown in Fig.1. Some of the problems encountered in such systems are analysed. It is pointed out that in the case of a two-directional quadripole with feedback it is possible to represent it by a unidirectional quadripole A and a bidirectional quadripole B . The Y -matrix of such a quadripole is given by the sum of the matrices of the quadripoles connected in parallel.

$$[Y] = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ Y_{21} - Y_{12} & Y_{22} - Y_{12} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{12} & Y_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

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